## SELECTIONS

FROM THE

# VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPÚTÁNÁ,

Received up to 22nd] August, 1887.

### POLITICAL.

Mahárája Holkar inter-

viewed by a representative

The Hindústán (Kalákánkar), of the 20th August, publishes

an account of the interview which a representative of the Times of India had with Mahárája Holkar, on his

of the Times of India. return from England, at Bombay. In this interview, the Mahárája said plainly that his treatment in England was not satisfactory, but added that it was in no way due to any want of courtesy on the part of Her Majesty or Lord Cross. The Court officers were mainly to blame in the matter; they seemed to be quite in the dark as to the Indian formalities and etiquette. The Hindústán is, however, glad to learn, on the authority of the Mahárája himself, that he was perfectly satisfied with the kind reception Her Majesty accorded him. (The Koh-i-Núr of Lahore, of the 18th August, in commenting on the same subject, asks how can the plea of ignorance of Indian etiquette be urged with any plausibility when a great many Anglo-Indians, who are proud of their Indian knowledge, were present in England on the occasion of the Jubilee celebration?)

Circulation, 181 copies. Oirculation,

The Oudh Punch (Lucknow), of the 11th August, pubAfghin frontier and lishes a picture, in which the British
and Afghan Governments are represented as demarcating the boundary line on the Afghan
frontier, and the Russian Government as brooding in its
mind as to how it should act.

Circulation, 181 copies.

The Hindustán (Kalákánkar), in its issues of the 17th and Suggested foundation of a 19th August, publishes in extenso a "Hindu House" in London. letter addressed to Salar Della D letter addressed to Swami Radha Charan of Brindaban, by a respectable Hindu lady of Lahore, who, with her brother, is residing at present in England, In this letter, after giving a detailed account of her voyage and her mode of living in England, the lady earnestly solicits her countrymen to take steps to found a "House" in London for the residence of the Hindús who go there for the prosecution of their studies. The Hindústán heartily approves of the suggestion, and, in recommending it to the serious consideration of natives, asks if a lakh of rupees out of the large amount of subscriptions contributed by the Rájas, Mahárájas and others in this country towards the Imperial Institute, could not be set apart for founding a "Hindu House" in London? Apparently there should be no objection to employing a small portion of the Indian subscriptions in this way; for if a "House" is founded for the habitation of Hindu visitors in London, it will encourage a larger number of Hindus to proceed there, and will thus serve to make the connection between England and India still closer. If the Hindustán remembers rightly, some residents of Bombay have already written to the Prince of Wales on the subject. It would, however, be much better if the people of this country, especially the Rajas and Maharajas, were to raise a separate subscription for this noble object.

#### LEGISLATION.

Circulation, 220 copies. The Asad (Lucknow), of the 19th August, commenting upon the provisions of the Allahabad.

Allahabad University Bill.

University Bill, observes, that as the Bill gives to the Chancellor the evolutive power of appointing

the Fellows, who will have the regulation of the courses of study in their hands, should the Lieutenant-Governor for the time being happen to be jealous of the advancement of learning in this country, he could, by abusing the power thus vested in him, do much of harm to the cause of education. Again, section 19 prevides that "all rules made under section 16 shall be notified in the local afficial Gazette." This should be amended, and the words "before being enforced" added after the word "shall;" for if they are published after they have been brought in force, they could not, if found objectionable, be altered.

NATIVE STATES.

Restrictions on the purchase of newspapers by servants of the Bhopál State.

The Titiya-i-Hind (Meerut), of the 16th August, complete that a most obnexious and absurd rule exists in the Dastar-ul-

amal or Manual of Laws of the State of Bhopál. The rule in question provides that whosoever desires to purchase any newspaper published outside the territories of the State, must in order to assure the Government that he regularly pays the subscription, and is not a correspondent of the newspaper, send the subscription money to the officer in charge of the State post-office for remittance to its destination. Further, that no servant of the State shall buy a newspaper that contains a false statement or misrepresentation regarding the State. Any servant of the State transgressing this rule is liable to dismissal from service and to expulsion from Bhopál. The existence of such a rule in the Code of the State does not certainly speak in favour of its good administration; and Colonel Ward, the Prime Minister of Bhopal, and Colonel Bannerman, the Officiating Agent for Central India, should see that the rule is cancelled.

The same paper, referring to the statement of the Maharaja of Jodhpur un. Indian Daily News, to the effect that justly seizing a part of the Maharaja of Jodhpur has unestate of the Thakur of justly seized a part of the estate of the Thakur of justly seized a part of the estate of the Thakur of Awa and given it to a jeckey as a remand for his

Direviation. \$50 copies

Circulation, 298 copies,

220 hopies

good horsemanship, condemns the high-handed action of the Mahárája, and asks the Governor-General's Agent in Rájputana to interfere on behalf of the injured Thakur and to check; the excessive passion of the Mahárája and his brothers for horses and horse-racing. (The Najm-ul-Akhbar of Etawah. writing on the same subject, urges the Government to institute a formal enquiry into the matter, and to lay the results before the public. The Jamehed of Moradabad describes how the Manaraja of Jodhpur summoned the Thakur of Awa to his darbar, tried to browbeat him into quietly submitting to the loss, and rebuked him for complaining to the British authorities regarding the confiscation of his property. The Jam is, however, glad to learn that the Governor-General's Agent in Rájputána does not approve of the proceedings of the Jodhpur Darbár, and intends to personally investigate the matter.)

#### GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation, 550 copies.

Grass in the compound

of the Government Zila School, Allahabad, let in

farm for grazing cattle.

The Prayag Samachar (Allahabad), of the 20th August,

Master of the Government Zila School, Allahabad, has let in farm the grass growing in the school compound to a

person for grazing cattle, and protests against the action of the Head Master, as exposing the students to much danger of being wounded by the animals.

Circulation, 181 copies. The Hindústán (Kalákánkar), of the 16th August, advertCambay case and the ing to the telegraphic message that
Secretary of State for India. the Pioneer has received from England
regarding the reversal of the decision of the Ahmadabad
Commission of Enquiry's in the Cambay case, observes that
it is very strange on the part of the Pioneer to assert that the
judgment of the Commission was not founded on proof, while
in the same breath, it admits that, as the report of the Commission was not published, it is not possible to pass any
opinion upon it. Blinded by race-prejudice, the Pioneer has
lost all sense of fairness and justice. It perhaps thinks it

impossible that a European civilian could ever be guilty of such misconduct as was charged against Mr. Wilson. Whether the Secretary of State was justified in reversing the judgment of the Commission or not, it is impossible to say without seeing the papers relating to the subject. This much, however, is clear, that there was greater likelihood of partiality or error of judgment in the decision of the Secretary of State than in that of the Ahmadabad Commission. The Secretary of State had to form his opinion on the merits of the case from a distance of 7,000 miles, having only the official papers and Mr. Wilson's own statement to guide him. On the other hand, the decision of the Commission was arrived at after a thorough investigation and examination of witnesses on the spot. Some persons say that Mr. Wilson having tendered his resignation while laying his case before the Secretary of State, His Lordship perhaps thought that the loss of service was in itself punishment enough to meet the ends of justice, and hence considered that there was no need to inflict any further punishment on him, and accordingly reversed the Commission's judgment. This may or may not have been the case, but the Hindústán trusts that, after this scandalous incident in the official career of Mr. Wilson, he will no longer be permitted to remain in the public service of this country. (The Suhel, Benares, of the 18th August, also referring to the decision of the Secretary of State in the Cambay case, observes that while the public of this country expected Mr. Wilson to receive such adequate punishment for his misconduct as would serve as warning to other Political Agents in this country, the Secretary of State has acquitted him of the charge brought against him!)

A Jálaun correspondent of the Nasím-i-Agra of the 15th

August, complains that though the Legislative machinery is constantly kept plying and a new law is manufactured almost every day in this country, the natives get no redress in the courts of law from the thousand and one atrocities which Europeans daily practise upon them. It is an every-

day occurrence that, with perfect impunity, a European abuses

Circulation, 385 copies.

er bastard, was he bashha or pig, &c.; or bests him with a case till the blood flows; or shoots a poor peasant dead! A short time ago, (a Calcutta Hindi journal says), while a Bengali gentleman, named Baba Chunni Biswas, was taking out a Rath Jattes or Jagganath car procession, attended with music, through a street in Calcutta, a European Missionary rushed out of a church, with a cane in his hand, upset the car with the idel on it, and struck the gentleman with the cane. The Bengali, being unable to return the blow, instituted a criminal prosecution against the Missionary, but the trying Magistrate, Maulvi Amír Husain, summarily dismissed the suit. This is one of the many instances in which European offenders have been acquitted whenever the complainant happened to be a native.

Circulation, 180 copies. A Muhammadan correspondent of the Najm-ul-Akhbár

Reported issue of a circular by the N.-W. P. and Outh Government, discountenancing the entertainment of Muhammadans

Table Tabsilders.

(Etáwah), of the 12th August, writing from Partabgarh, complains that the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Outh has issued a circular order to the effect that, since the

number of Muhammadan Tahsíldárs and Naib Tahsíldárs goes on increasing, Hindús, and not Muhammadans, should be chosen as candidates for Naib Tahsild irships; and that the Naib Tahsildarships should in future be largely given to Hindus. If the Civil List of the past ten years be compared with that of the present year, it will be found that the number of Muhammadan officers in the public service is now much smaller than it was before. Muhammadans expected that, during Lord Dufferin's rule, they would be largely admitted to public service, but the Local Government's circular has thrown cold water on all their expectations! Muhammadans are more loyal and devoted to the British Crown than Hindús and deserve greater consideration at the hands of the Government, and Lord Dufferin ought to interfere in the matter and have the circular cancelled. (The Editor of the in ul-Akhour then remarking on the letter of its correses that as the number and date of the ojecular

have not been quoted, it cannot well be discussed, but that if the statement of the correspondent is well-founded, it is greatly to be regretted that the Local Government should have issued such a circular, especially when Lord Dufferin, taking compassion on the backward condition of Muhammadans, was disposed to show some special favour to them.)

The Proying Samachar (Allahabad), of the 20th August,

Municipal Boards and the
public funds at their dispossal.

Municipal Commissioners, having expended some money out of the Mun-

Circulation, 550 copies.

pended some money out of the Munnicipal funds at their disposal, in a reception to Sir Rivers Thompson, the late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, had to make good the money they had thus misapplied. The Commissioners of all the Municipal Boards in India should take warning from this and should clearly understand that they have no power to expend any sum out of the public funds at their disposal to please any officer, whether he be a Collector, Commissioner, or even a Lieutenant-Governor. If they ever desire to spend any money for such a purpose, they should raise a special subscription to do so, and not misappropriate the public money.

The Rávi (Lahore), of the 17th August, states that

A native shot dead by a

European soldier at Ahmad
a European soldier at Ahmadábád

desired to shoot a peacock which

belonged to a native. The native

objected to it, and was himself shot dead by the soldier.

Excellent! The lives of the poor natives of India are of no consequence, but it would redound to the honour of Europeans if they could shoot down a native of Burmá or Afghánistán with similar impunity.

The Panjábi-Akhbár (Lahore), of the 13th August, is

The new Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb apopinting a Munshí to read
to him vernacular newspapers.

Lyall, the new Lieutenant-Gevernor of
the Panjáb, has engaged a Munshí or
vernacular reader, on Rs. 50 a month,
to read such portions from vernacular newspapers to him as

Circulation, 450 copies. right direction; for not only will it enable His Honor to know the wants, wishes and grievances of the people, but the writers in vernacular newspapers will no longer have any reason to say that the Government does not hear their complaints.

Circulation, 180 copies.

The Najm-ul-Akhbar (Etawah), of the 16th August, soon to do disaw it so adverting to the trial of the editor of Mr. Gray and native the Prayag Samachar of Allahabad - con Manda and the for defamation before Mr. Gray, quotes the following passage from the judgment of that Magistrate :- "In this country, the editors, of some native newspapers imagine that, as editors, they have full rights and no responsibilities, and have recourse to abusing persons as well as Government officials who have no opportunity of reply, and who are not allowed to prosecute the offending newspapers. The sooner they are disabused of these notions the better for them." Commenting upon these remarks of the Magistrate, the editor of the Najm ironically observes that such offending editors deserve to be hanged at once, lest the native newspapers of other parts of this country should also acquire the liberty of the newspapers of Bengal, and get a Mr. Beames reduced or some other European civilian censured by the Government.

Circulation,

A correspondent of the Raflq-i-Hind (Lahore), of the Sarai at Gujrát convert. 13th August, says that since the ed into a jail. sarai at Gujrát has been converted into a jail, great inconvenience is experienced by foreign merchants on account of there being no other place in the town where they may deposit their goods, and prays Government to remove the jail outside the municipal limits.

Circulation, 425 copies.

The Ghamkhear-i-Hind (Lahore), of the 18th August, worthless stuff supplied complains that worthless stuff is generat native druggists' shops. raily supplied at native druggists' shops, but that no steps are taken by the Government to check the evil. The purchasers of drugs are also partly to

blame in this matter; for when had medicine is supplied to them they do not report it to the police

Deputy Commissioner's

order regarding the obser-

The Alam-i-Taswir (Cawnpore), of the 19th August,

adverting to the Deputy Commissioner's order regarding the observance of the coming Bakra id at Delhi.

vance of the Bakra id at vance of the coming Bakra id at Delhi, Delhi and the Muhammasays that there seems no reason why days. At all of steel of the the Muhammadans should be dissatisfied with it. Last year a little before the Dasahra and Muharram, a large number of Hindus and Muhammadans met together at Dehli, with a view to coming to an amicable settlement between themselves regarding the celebration of their respective religious ceremonies. At this meeting, a proposal was made by the Muhammadans to the effect that, in order to avoid hurting the religious feelings of their Hindú brethren, they would, on their part, engage to refrain from buying and selling kine in the bazar during the Bukra 11 days, provided that the Hindús also on their part agreed not to take their Rámlíla procession through the Chandni Chauk during the Dasahra days. The proposal, though perfectly fair in itself, was not, however, accepted at the time. But the Muhammadans have no ground to complain now that the Deputy Commissioner has issued an order on the very lines of the proposal made by themselves last year. True, their proposal was conditional; but the Bakraid happens to occur first and the Deputy Commissioner carries out the first part of their proposal. They would, of course, be justified in complaining if, when the time comes, the other part of their proposal is not also carried out. The Dehli Muhammadans would, therefore, do well to keep quiet for a time, abiding by the order of the Deputy Commissioner, and relying on his impartial treatment of both the communities.

The Shahna-i-Hind (Meerut), of the 16th August,
The coming Bakra id, and referring to the coming Bakra id, and
Muharram and Dasahra. Muharram and Dasahra, asks district
authorities to adopt precautionary measures beforehand, and
advises the leaders of both the Hindú and Musalmán commu-

Circulation, 200 copies.

> Circulation, 300 copies.

nities to bring their influence to bear upon their respective co-religionists in such a way that they may avoid strife and rioting on these occasions.

Circulation, 225 copies.

The Lamastu-l-Akhlaq (Bareilly), of the 15th August,

Agreement between the Hindús and Musalmans of Bareilly regarding the Mu-harram and Dasahra not confirmed yet by Government.

states that an agreement concluded between the Hindús and Musalmáns of Bareilly for the celebration of the Muharram and Dasahra in mutual concord, was submitted to Govern-

ment for confirmation long ago, but that it has not been confirmed yet. The cause of delay is unknown, and the Muharram and Dasahra being close at hand, the matter is a source of great anxiety to the people.

Circulation, 400 copies.

Speeches made by two members of the Arya Samaj at a meeting of the Muhammadan Association at Hazárá.

The Rafiq-i-Hind (Lahore), of the 13th August, complains that at a meeting of the Muhammadan Association held at Hazárá on the evening of the 23rd July last, two members of the Arya Samáj

made speeches, assailing the British Government in most objectionable terms. The Rafiq does not think it advisable to publish the speeches for fear of their producing an undesirable political effect, but it asks the authorities to take serious notice of them.

#### SOCIAL.

Circulation, 181 copies.

The Hindústán (Kalákánkar), in its issue of the 19th Au-

Suggested foundation of Joint Stock Companies for starting factories throughout India.

gust, in drawing the attention of the people of India to the successes that Joint Stock Companies have achieved in England and other European coun-

tries, urges natives to found similar companies all over the country, to send for machines from England, and to establish various kinds of factories for producing yarn, lamps, pencils, and other useful manufactures. At present almost all the articles of daily use are imported from England, and crores of rupees every year go into the pockets of foreign manufacturers, while the poverty of this country increases from year to year. It is time that the people of India should turn their attention to founding Joint Stock Companies and working the various industrial arts by machinery, and thus not only keep the money of their country from going into the pockets of foreigners, but also supply employment to thousands of their starving fellow-countrymen.

# LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The Azad (Lucknow), of the 19th August, complains that Professional beggars at there is a very large number of beggars at Lucknow, and that they are a regular nuisance to every passer-by. Some of them are ablebodied men and even possess money; but they feel no shame in begging and indeed look upon it as their lawful profession. To give charity to such persons is no doubt to encourage idleness. But what can one do; they will not let a person pass by until they have squeezed something out of him, and the Government will take no steps to check the evil.

Circulation, 240 copies.

The Bhárat Bandhu (Aligarh), of the 12th August, states that epidemic cholera has been raging fearfully at Aligarh since the 23rd July last, and that, in spite of all kinds of sanitary precautions having been taken, the rates of mortality are still on the increase. No efficient remedy has yet been discovered for cholera, and the Government, as well as the general public, would do well to try all in their power to secure some specific for this fell disease and thereby save thousands of people of India who every year fall victims to it.

Circulation, 100 copies.

A correspondent of the Qaisari (Jalandhar), of the 20th Police of Derá Ismail August, complains that the Police of Khán.

Derá Ismail Khán levy a tax, apparently unauthorized, of six pies per camel before they allow it to pass out of the city gate. They similarly do not allow a marriage procession to proceed out of the city until they have extorted some bribe, and they also make money by other objectionable means, such as holding wrestling matches and collecting fees, from spectators, &c. The authorities should see to this.

Circulation, 115 copies. Circulation, 550 copies.

Insanitary condition of (Allahabad), of the 20th August, the city of Allahabad, complains that through whatever lane or street of the town of Allahabad one may happen to pass in these days, he will find filthy rubbish, puddle, and stinking cesspools on every side. It is a matter of surprise that the Municipal Board, or the member in charge of sanitation, does not take the sanitary officials to task for so grossly neglecting their duties. A sanitary jamadár was lately fined by the Magistrate on a complaint made by the residents of Kothápárchá regarding the filthy state of their quarter; but still the sanitary condition of the town is disgraceful.

Circulation, 400 copies.

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The Hami-i-Hind (Kara), of the 14th August, complains that since the liquor-shops in the town of Allahabad have been permitted to sell spirituous liquors in small quantities, drunkenness has greatly increased, and the people suffer much inconvenience from the noise and broils of drunkards in the public streets; and requests the Magistrate to revert to the old rule of prohibiting the sale of less than a bottle of spirituous liquors.

Circulation, 90 copies.

The Ain-ul-Akhbár (Moradabad), of the 16th August,

Death of Mr. Watts, States that Mr. C. P. W. Watts, DisDistrict and Sessions trict and Sessions Judge of Moradabad,

died on the 5th instant, and that all
the European civil and military officers, and a number of
Eurasians and native gentlemen, accompanied the funeral
procession to the cemetery. The late Mr. Watts was a very
distinguished and popular officer, the like of whom Moradabad had never seen before.

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